

The thesis focuses especially on three aims: (1) to characterise the development of opinions about literary language since the time of Dobrovský until today, (2) to analyse various theories, models and aspects of the literary language as a specific variety of national language in the Czech eyes and (3) to attempt to create, analyse and apply a certain term that would cover the suggestibility and influencing of the concept of literary language by non-linguistic factors.

Dobrovský, who, in fact, was the first to codify Veleslavín Czech in all its complexity, is often blamed for the present linguistic (partly diglossic) situation. On the other hand, he conceived his grammar as a description of the humanistic Czech. Only the succeeding generation made a norm of it and the norm was to be accepted by the new Czech language. What Dobrovský described was brought to life by Jungmann and his generation. With regard to the incomplete functional spectrum of humanistic Czech, the situation was even more complicated. The foundation stone of the new Czech language was the Czech – German antagonism. Defensive purism was in the tempestuous time of language and administrative disputes of Cisleithania replaced by an offensive one. PLC tried to cope with the heritage of the offensive purism in the light of change of the linguistic paradigm. Interventions into the literary language were not refused, but their purist nature was. We have been, in fact, encountering this specific functionalism until now. The set line and the theory of literary language was further influenced by Marrism, or more precisely by its ideological negation of Marxism. Relaxed 60s are reflected also in linguistics – in the first dispute over common Czech (the second dispute took place at the beginning of the 90s), in the dispute over the relation between literary and common Czech, and also of the so called colloquial Czech. That is, basically, the core of today's linguistic disputes over the concept of literariness.

For the Czech language, the stratification model stemming from the dialect – interdialect – (colloquial language) – literary language hierarchy, is traditionally used. Common Czech defies the standard classification of interdialects. It participates in creating the so called colloquial Czech between literariness and non-literariness, which ensures the dynamics in the development of literary language, i.e. the originally non-literary elements are received through it. The relation in the language use – norm – codification triad is in the current situation insolvable. However, the model of the standard (if we omit the unclear relation between non-standard and substandard) would help the Czech situation by overcoming the dichotomies non-/literariness, spoken / written code, non-/officiality by implementing a single criterion of non-/model situation, which would be reflected in a unilateral relation in the language use – norm – codification triad.